

**THE HEROIC VALUES OF FRODO BAGGINS IN *THE LORD
OF THE RINGS: THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING* BY J.R.R.
TOLKIEN**

THESIS



**By:
Muhammad Zuhail
Reg. Number: A73215118**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
SUNAN AMPEL STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
2019**

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Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the *Sarjana* Degree
of the English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Reg. Number: A73215118

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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2019**

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NIM : A73215118

Department : English Literature

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

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Muhammad Zuhail
A73215118

APPROVAL SHEET

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By:

Muhammad Zuhail

Reg. Number: A73215118

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department,
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, Juli 12th, 2019

Thesis Advisor

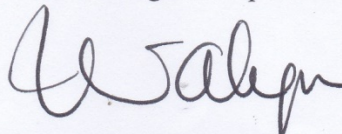


Abu Fanani M. Pd.

NIP. 196906152007011051

Acknowledged by:

The Head of English Department



Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum

NIP.197002051999032002

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This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on (Surabaya, July 15 2019)

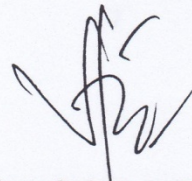
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Abu Fanani, M. Pd
NIP. 196906152007011051

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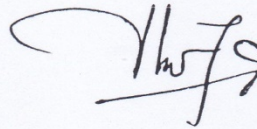
Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M. Hum
NIP. 201603318

Examiner 3



Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M. Hum
NIP. 197002051999032002

Examiner 4



Suhandoko, M. Pd
NIP. 198905282018011002

Acknowledged by:
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M. Ag
NIP. 196210021992031001



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

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Nama : Muhammad Zuhail
NIM : A73215118
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab & Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : MuhammadZuhail57@yahoo.com / MuhammadZuhail6@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Zuhal, Muhammad. (2019). *The Heroic Values of Frodo Baggins in The Lord Of The Rings: The Fellowship Of The Ring by J.R.R. Tolkien*. English Department. Faculty of Art and Humanities. State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
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Keyword: *Characterization, Heroic Values.*

This study aims to reveal the heroic values in the main character of Frodo Baggins in the novel *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. Frodo Baggins' heroism values were analyzed using the new criticism theory as an auxiliary theory and heroism theory based on Bernstein. The New Criticism Theory is used to analyze the intrinsic elements of literary works. In this study, the New Criticism theory is used to analyze the characterization of the character.

This study uses a qualitative method. Because this research focuses on data that are literature review and retrieve all data from the novel. Qualitative method is a way to analyze data in the form of text, words, phrases and sentences. In addition, qualitative methods are methods for knowing, observing, exploring, and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups on human or social problems.

From the results of the analysis of researchers in this novel, it is found that there are many values of heroism and characterization described by Frodo Baggins as the main character. He is depicted as unambitious, simple, optimistic, polite, pessimistic, careful, generous, special, humorous, smart, friendship, friendly, independent, clever, cautious, relaxes, and normal person. As for the heroic values that he has such humble, strong, wise, brave, and supervisor.

Zuhal, Muhammad. (2019). *The Heroic Values of Frodo Baggins in The Lord Of The Rings: The Fellowship Of The Ring by J.R.R.* Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Abu Fanani S.S., M.Pd.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap nilai kepahlawanan yang ada pada tokoh utama yaitu Frodo Baggins pada novel *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The ring*. Nilai-nilai kepahlawanan Frodo Baggins dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori new criticism sebagai theory pembantu dan teori nilai-nilai kepahlawanan (heroism theory) yang dasarnya oleh Bernstein. Teori New Criticism yang digunakan untuk menganalisis unsur intrinsik karya sastra. Dalam penelitian ini, teori New Criticism digunakan untuk menganalisis karakterisasi character tersebut.

Dari hasil analisis peneliti dalam tersebut, ditemukan ada banyak nilai-nilai kepahlawanan dan karakterisasi yang digambarkan oleh Frodo Baggins sebagai tokoh utama. Dia digambarkan sebagai orang yang tidak berambisi, sederhana, optimis, sopan, pesimis, rendah hati, baik hati, unik, suka bercanda, cerdas, suka berteman, tidak ketergantungan, pintar, berhati-hati, santai, dan orang yang apa adanya. Adapaun nilai-nilai kepahlawanan yang memiliki dirinya seperti suka tidak sombong, kuat, bijaksana, pemberani, tangguh.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Page	i
Title Page	ii
Thesis Advisor's Approval Sheet	iii
Thesis Examiners's Approval Sheet	iv
Declaration	v
Acknowledgements	vi
Abstract	vii
Abstrak	viii
Table of Contents	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of Problems	6
1.3 Objective of the Study	6
1.4 Significance of the Study	6
1.5 Scope and Limitation	7
1.6 Method of the Study.....	7
1.7 Definition of Key Terms.....	9
CHAPTER II LITERARY REVIEW	
2.1 Theoretical Framework.....	10
2.2 Characterization	12
2.3 Heroism.....	13
2.4 Review of literature.....	15
CHAPTER III ANALYSIS	
3.1 The Characterization of Frodo Baggins	18
3.2 The Heroic Values of Frodo Baggins	42
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION	55
REFERENCES	56

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Carter (2006, p.14) stated that "... Literature, in all its forms, treats of human life, its nature and problems, its mode of existence, its ways of coexistence and thought, and its belief systems". Carter (2006, p.15) stated that "Any theory about these phenomena can, therefore, be considered relevant to the study of literature. However, the actual application of such theories is a complex procedure, fraught with pitfalls, to which the revered academic, as much as the novice scholar, is disturbingly liable to succumb".

Wellek & Warren (1976, p.332) stated that "the natural on sensible starting point for work in literary scholarship is the interpretation and analysis of the works of literary themselves. After all, only the works themselves justify all our interest in the life of an author, in his social environment, and the whole process of literature". Wellek & Warren (1976, p.332) says that extrinsic approach such as biography, psychology, social milieu, ideas, and other arts. They write that research into extrinsic elements often results in an attempt to establish some causality between the extrinsic elements and a study of work. Wellek and Warren furthermore, explained plot, setting, theme, character, point of view, and style that the elements that form the foundation of a literary work.

Abrams (1999, p.80) says that Considerably, literature takes a role in human life as the reflection of time containing human activity, treatment, conflict which

still concern the social life. Due to this, terms of “Literary Criticism and Literary Theory” accompany along the analysis and reading toward literary work.

Basically, the estimation of the value of a particular work must have in literary criticism. Besides, the study, evaluation, and interpretation of literature exist that in literary criticism. Therefore, the literary theory comes to help the work of literary criticism, that it is defined as process of understanding literature through questioning the nature of literature, function, text’s relation towards the author, reader, and the history.

Abrams (1999, p.87) says that There are two types of literature, that is fiction and non-fiction. Fiction is complete narrative work derived from imagination building on history or reality. There are some genre of fiction; novel, short story, and other. Meanwhile, non-fiction is the form of story to response the truth, events, people or information. The examples of non-fiction literary work are; essay, literary criticism, and so on.

Abrams (1999, p.190) Novel consisting of long storylines, many characters and more complex events, makes the work attractive and interesting to be enjoyed. Literary work like a novel is a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. One of the most legendary popular authors who can create such an amazing novel is J.R.R. Tolkien. J.R.R. Tolkien’s novel has the impression for the readers because the content from his novel is easy to read and has a lot of motivation.

Wibowo (2013, para.1) J. R. R. Tolkien (1892-1973) A novelist who is also a professor of English literature who became famous thanks to the trilogy of The

Lord of the Rings (1954-1955), who was appointed to the big screen several times. His works attracted the attention of many young people, and greatly influenced pop culture from the 1950s to the 1970s. Some see the trilogy as a culture-match saga. During those times the fans popularized the phrase "Frodo Lives!" (Live Frodo!) And "Gandalf for President!".

Wibowo (2013, para.2) says that J.R.R Tolkien was born on January 3, 1892 in Bloemfontein, South Africa. His parents are British. The family moved to England when Tolkien was three years old. In 1904, Tolkien's mother, Mabel Tolkien, died and J.R.R. Young Tolkien moved to his aunt's house in Birmingham with his brother Hilary. He studied at Oxford since 1908 and won First Class Honors in English Language and Literature in 1915. During World War I Tolkien served in the army. In 1918 he joined the staff of the New English Dictionary and in 1919 he became a freelance teacher at Oxford. In the 1930s with C.S. Lewis, Charles Williams and others, Tolkien formed an informal literary group called The Inklings, who often met to read fictional works aloud. Tolkien later became a lecturer and professor at the University of Leeds and in 1925 he became Professor of Anglo-Saxon at the University of Oxford. Later he was appointed Merton Professor of English at Oxford in 1945 and then resigned in 1959.

Wibowo (2013, para.3) says that The Lord of the Rings trilogy was a huge success in the 1960s. The plot is simple. To save the world from the ruler of darkness, the evil Sauron, Frodo had to find an occult ring, a kind of marriage ring between the world and evil, on Mount Doom, the place where the ring was made. Then a coalition of fighters and creatures was formed to help Frodo fight the

Sauron army. Later criticism emerged stating that *The Lord of the Rings* was an allegory for World War II, but Tolkien rejected the claim. He stressed that the story was, as he said himself, "fundamentally religious and Catholic Work." However, Catholic teachings did not appear clearly in the book. Some critics view this trilogy as the allegory of Nazi Germany's revival. Gandalf, the witch, taught Frodo, the Hobbit, about the nature of evil (allegory of Nazi evil): "After losing and retreating, the Dark Shadow will take another form and rise again."

Wibowo (2013, para.3) the trilogy consists of *The Fellowship of the Ring* (1954), which was filmed in 2001 by director Peter Jackson. The director also worked on the film version for two other stories namely *The Two Towers* (1954/2002 film adaptation) and *The Return of the King* (1955/2003 film adaptation). Tolkien also wrote *The Hobbit* (1937) which became the introduction to the trilogy. This book was published with a "profit-sharing agreement." Tolkien will not accept advances or royalties until the book reaches a break even point, and after that Tolkien will receive a considerable portion of the book's profit. This book turned out to be one of the best-selling novel books in the world, with sales exceeding 150 million copies. *The Lord of the Ring Trilogy* has been translated into more than 38 languages. Besides being adapted to films, the trilogy novel has also been adapted to radio plays four times.

The Lord of the Rings is epic with high-fantasy. The story began as a sequel to Tolkien's 1937 fantasy novel *The Hobbit*, and then continued with the trilogy *The Lord of The Rings novel: The Fellowship of The Rings, The Two Towers, and The Return of the King*. *The Fellowship of The Ring's* volume consists of a

prologue titled "Concerning Hobbits, and other matters" followed by Book I and Book II.

The main character in this novel is Frodo Baggins the Hobbit of Shire. But this novel is not only talking about hobbit or Frodo Baggins, but also there are some important character such as Gandalf The Grey, Aragorn The Strider, Gimly the dwarf, Leonidas the elf, and another important character.

The researcher chooses *The Lord of The Ring: Fellowship of The Rings* that is novel as the material analysis, because the researcher is interested in studying literature. The researcher gets profound knowledge from the object of the study in J.R.R Tolkien's *The Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of The Rings* novel. After reading and studying this novel, the researcher can give information concerning the novel based on the character and their specific role. As a result the reader of this research can get more understand about role of each character in this novel.

In order to understand the role of each character in *The Lord of The Ring: The Fellowship of The Rings* novel, whereas, there are so many elements of novel, the writer chooses characterization and heroic values to analyze. This Story is very interesting to analyze more deeply, especially the character as object of the research that heroic values. Tolkien makes the story become interest and also has a big influence for the plot of the story. Based on that the explanation, the researcher would like to examine the heroic values in the novel *The Lord of The Rings* and focus on the characterization of Frodo Baggins. The writer uses New Criticism theory and the writer appoints thesis entitled *The Heroic Values of*

Frodo Baggins in *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

The following statement in background of the study and focused field of Characteristics, the writer would like to specify the main problems into the following questions below:

1. How is Frodo Baggins characterization described in the novel?
2. What kind of heroic values have been performed by Frodo Baggins in the novel?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The following statement in the statement of the problems above, this study will explain the main discussion about:

1. To identify the characterization of Frodo Baggins in the story.
2. To discover Frodo Baggins' heroic values in *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring*.

1.4 Significant of the Study

Theoretically, this research may contribute to the development of English literature. The study may increase the literary thought especially dealing with heroism and then the study enriches the literary research in term of genre of drama and literary criticism (heroism theory and New Criticism). Practically, this study may contribute to the development of literary study and research especially at State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Moreover, for the researcher, *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Rings*, Hopefully the writer can be a reference for developing better literary study in the future. And then, for the common readers, may acquire benefit from this study in term of as being an alternative idea or inspiration on applying the messages of the story and the study that is the heroic values possessed by Frodo Baggins that can be implemented for everyone in the real life for done mistakes in the past.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope in this study is made to make the discussion systematic and clear. Then, the scope of this research is Frodo Baggins as the main character in *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien. Furthermore, the writer limitation of this research is focused on the researcher's choice of specific discussion. Therefore, this research limits the discussion on the heroic values possessed by Frodo Baggins that will be discussed with heroism theory, and the description of Frodo Baggins' characterization is identified by applying New Criticism theory as the supporting theory.

1.6 Method of the Study

In this research, the researcher uses the qualitative descriptive as the method of study. This part contains four main sub-discussion consist of research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

In generally, the method of the study included some major components that the following:

1.6.1 Research Design

This present research uses qualitative method. Cresswell (2009, p. 22) found the following: qualitative research consisting of method for knowing, observing, exploring, and understanding the meaning of individuals or group toward social or human problem. Bodgan and Biklen (1982, p. 28) found the following: qualitative method that is a way of analysis which data is in form of text, words, phrase, and sentences. In conclusion, qualitative method does not deal with numbers but words. Therefore, the analysis of the research will be presented in descriptive data, not in numeral one.

1.6.2 Data Source

The primary data source of this study is J.R.R Tolkien's work which title is *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring*. The researcher analyses the data by are in forms of dialogues, words, phrases, sentences, and expressions. The dialogues that are analyzed are dialogues that show the characterization and heroic values.

However, the secondary data sources deal with some books and journals. The books are related to the research, for example about heroism theory and New Criticism theory. Furthermore, Journal articles which consist of articles of previous studies related to this research.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The writer conducted two steps in collecting the data source. Firstly, that is reading the play to discover the data to analyze. After that, last step was classifying the data based on the heroic values proposed by Bernstein comprising of Moral greatness.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

The data analysis is consisting into some steps after collecting the data. Firstly, that is analyzing the data based on the heroic values of the characters. And after that finally step is conducting conclusion toward the analysis.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

A. Heroism

Bernstein (cited in Gramstad, 2002) explains the components referring to heroism values of a hero. It is “Moral greatness”. It is the component that should take place in a figure of someone who called as hero. This become as the basic of heroism values. It considers that hero is identified by his morality.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The researcher will only focus on the characterization and heroic values. The theory that will be used in this research is heroism theory and new criticism theory. Meanwhile, the theory correlates with the novel story's title, theme, plot, moral values, character, characterization, setting, language style, and point of view.

2.1.1 New Criticism Theory

Das (2005, p.117) in the 1940s, New Criticism comes as a reaction against historical. Robson (2008, p.9) says that New Critics also calls itself as New Criticism. New Critics emphasize the formal structure of literary works, in which the New Critics isolate the work from the social influences and author's personality. Therefore, New Criticism concerns with an analysis towards literary work in the term of internal aspect of literary work.

Carter (2006, p.26-28) says that Eliot and Richard have the most ideas of New Criticism since the late 1930s to the late 1950s. An alienated world could give new life. This theory actually focused on poetry but one of the prominent British critics, according to Mark Schorer that is extended his main principles to include analysis of prose fiction. He emphasizes the fact that in the end prose fiction always manages to fit in all clear contradictions into a coherent whole.

In the short capture of New Criticism's history, Rylance (721) states through Coyle's book entitled *Encyclopedia of Literature and Criticism*, that new criticism Its origins are to be found in the 1920s, and its developed theory was articulated by 1950, the name which is given to the major movement in American criticism in the century. After that, it exerts student's study of literature until the late 1960s and a powerful influence on the practice of criticism, and has remained a benchmark for subsequent developments. Recently, Anglo-American poststructuralist theories, for instance, have frequently proceeded as Practical Criticism through a rejection of its proposals, or those of its British equivalent.

Tyson (2015, p.131) says that Furthermore, in the theory of New Criticism, that if a given author's intention or a given reader's interpretation actually represents about the texts' meaning is to carefully examine, and closely reading all the evidences that are provided by the language of the text itself which includes its characterization, plot, images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, and setting.

The conclusion from New Criticism, focus just in the intrinsic elements such as character, plot, theme, setting, point of view, etc. It ignores the extrinsic elements and is not affected by the social and political conditions at the time, biographical, intellectual, etc. It only focuses on text itself including its organization and language. Therefore, this study order to analyze the characterization and heroic values in the novel entitled *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien, this research will use heroism

theory and new criticism theory. The following explanations of characterization and hero are stated below:

2.2 Characterization

Pooley (1967, p.516) says that statement about the methods of characterization, an author reveals a character's personality and traits by describing his physical appearance. A writer describes a character's physical appearance, his speech and actions, and the attitudes of other characters toward him. In addition, an author may use another method of characterizing character in a literary work. In characterization, a writer can tell about a character's inner thoughts and feelings.

Perrine (1959, p.84) says that to find out how to characterize a character can be seen from how the author describes the character. An author may present the characters of his story either directly or indirectly. In direct characterization, the author tells the readers straight forwardly, by exposition or analysis, what a character is like or has someone else in the story who tells the readers the characterization, and the readers may infer what he is like from what he thinks as says or does. For indirect characterization, Ramos emphasizes that indirect characterization happens when things such as values, qualities, and physical traits are shown rather than told. By using indirect characterization, it will bring more depth to a story and allows reader to use more imagination.

From the explanation above, Tolkien presents his directly, because Tolkien uses "Frodo" to tells the story in his novel. Besides that, Tolkien also presents his

directly, because in the story he tells to the readers with straight forwardly in his novel *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien.

2.3 Heroism

Reflection of human life creates a literary work. In this case, authors put many similar things from the real life to their literary works. From the real people and their lives, authors reach many inspirations. Hudson (1910, p.12) says that it obtained through authors' experiences, observations, and imaginations. These reflections are clearly explained by authors in their works. For example, as human being, we have certain values in our life. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1993, para.1) defines value as "beliefs about what is right and wrong". Value is developed from the relation of the condition of people around and ourselves. We cannot separate from this thing because this is focusing to our life. In literary work, value is an example point which born from the world of life. For example, in the fiction story, we can find some values such as moral values and family values. These values bring out by the characters portrayed through the story.

Halldorson (2007, p.6) says that It is because heroism is an act which closes to an appearance of someone we called as a hero who full of courage to spread the kindness in human life. It can be concluded that the term of heroism cannot be separated from good character, or in literary works it well known as a protagonist character.

Halldorson (2007, p.6) stated that "A hero is anyone who extends beyond the limits of normal human (character) endurance and returns with cultural, social,

moral, or ethical lessons for the community (travel). The important thing with these two identifying features is the need for viewers who bring a hero journey with them and combine the lessons given from the story, so it can be concluded that they will do the same when the same situation occurs. As a human being, we are really nearby with struggle or effort in our life. It means that we are hero for ourselves”.

Moreover, Bernstein (cited in Gramstad, 2002) Describes the hero as “the man dedicated to the creation and defense of reality, conforming life, promoting values”. This definition emphasizes to the hero appearance in literary works. The main point here is a hero carries out the values by his existence that is heroism values. In addition, Webster’s Ninth Collegiate Dictionary (cited in Gramstad, 2002) defines a hero into some different categories. They are described as follow:

- A. *Mythological or legendary figure often of divine descent end owned with great strength or ability.*

This first category refers to a figure of hero in legend or myth. This figure is totally illustrated as the abstract figure. The appearance of hero in legend or myth is supported by his great strength or ability. The hero in this category also depicted has divine traits.

- B. *Illustrations warrior*

In this term, the definition of an illustrations Warrior is a man who joins in battle or war. The figure of hero in this explanation is illustrated as someone who has heroic actions in fighting.

C. *Man admired for his achievement and nobles qualities*

A hero also can define as a man who gets the achievement. This is making people respect to himself.

D. *That one shows courage*

The figure of hero cannot be separate from bold trait which existing in him. It means that a hero should isolate his scare feeling.

From the definitions above, we can conclude that a hero is someone who has struggle or effort. In a real life, a person can be called a hero as long as he/she has struggle in facing of their life. Whereas in literary works the term of hero is generally depicted as a man who is full of bravery.

Furthermore, in *The Philosophical Foundations of Heroism*, Bernstein (cited in Gramstad, 2002) explains the components referring to heroism values of a hero. It is “Moral greatness”. It is the component that should take place in a figure of someone who called as hero. This become as the basic of heroism values. It considers that hero is identified by his morality. Therefore, it will use further to analyze the heroic values portrayed in the novel *The Lord of The Rings* by J.R.R. Tolkien.

2.4 Review of literature

This literature review is also provided with previous studies and the previous studies in the review of literature are worth in proving that the object of the study is popularly analyzed by many researchers. It is important to refer the previous studies which analyzed the same object using different discussion and theory.

The first study that is by Ilma Nur Khaula which title of the study is *The Heroic Values of the Characters in the Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe Novel* by Clive Staple Lewis. Ilma Nur Khaula uses New Criticism for analyzing the characters in the novel. Whereas conducting the analysis, and These are some characters in the story that possess heroic values as sacrifice. then her find that Aslan, Peter, Susan, Edmund, Lucy, Mr. Tumnus, Mr. and Mrs.

The second study that is by Lailatul Ma'rifah which title of the study is *A study of Sauron's characteristic representation in Satan character in the novel Lord of the Ring: The Return of the King*. Lailatul whereas mainly focuses on Sauron's antagonist character. And the result finding of this analysis that the character Sauron have some representation, that representation is arrogant, deceived, terrorist, giving evil influence, treacherous, lying, influence of magic and damned, and then this thesis also tries to represent some points with Islamic views, and then Sauron has antagonist character others that is immoral, the immoral is divided by two parts the first is conflict maker and the second is evil.

The last study is written by Nurdiana Kholida Wahid entitled is *The Heroic Values of Albus in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Cursed Child..* The supporting theory of this study is New Criticism used in analyzing the intrinsic aspects of the literary work. The heroic values of Albus are analyzed by applying heroism theory proposed by Bernstein And then, As the result finding of the analysis it is found that Albus is described as sympathetic, optimistic, smart, unconfident, stubborn, and impulsive boy. Furthermore, the finding shows that

Albus has some heroic values in this novel. that is prowess, action against the opposition, triumph, and courage.

Finally, this study has similarity and differences with the previous studies above. The similarity such as the use of the same theories is new criticism, discusses about characteristic and heroic values. And then, researches above describe the difference of discussion with the researcher's research study. The first research, it discusses about novel *the Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe Novel* by Clive Staple Lewis and describe some character. However, the present study analyzes one character is Frodo Baggins. The second research discuss about focuses on Sauron's antagonist. And the last research discuss about The heroic values of Albus in novel of J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*, meanwhile, this research focus with Frodo Baggins in *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowships of The Rings*. In present research or study, the writer discusses the intrinsic elements and what kind of heroic values that performed by the character using heroism theory and new criticism theory.

CHAPTER III

ANAYLSIS

This chapter describes and discusses all data collection from *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien. All data here is collected and analyzed through the steps described in previous chapter. It contains character analysis, characterization, and heroic values performances in *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien. The conclusion of the analysis will be discussed at the next part of this thesis.

3.3 The Characterization of Frodo Baggins

1. Unambitious Person

One of the characteristics that is attributed to Frodo in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* is unambitious. Being ambitious person means that someone is eagerly desirous for distinguished wealth, position, Praise. According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, ambitious, the opposite of unambitious, is defined as feeling or showing a lack of ambition. The following quotation shows how Frodo is depicted as unambitious person.

Tolkien (2008, p.79-80) stated that “Frodo drew the Ring out of his pocket again and looked at it. It now appeared plain and smooth, without mark or device that he could see. The gold looked very fair and pure, and Frodo thought how rich and beautiful was its colour, how perfect was its roundness. It was an admirable thing and altogether precious. When he took it out he had intended to fling it from him into the very hottest part of the fire. But he found now that he could not do so, not without a great

struggle. He weighed the Ring in his hand, hesitating, and forcing himself to remember all that Gandalf had told him; and then with an effort of will he made a movement, as if to cast it away – but he found that he had put it back in his pocket”.

From the above quote, it can be concluded that Frodo is not a person who pursues a position or inheritance. Meanwhile, he was destined to be one of the heirs of one of the nine rings in the story.

2. Simple Person

Frodo Baggins is described as having a simple person attitude. One of the characteristics that are attributed to Frodo in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* is simple person. According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, complex, the opposite of simple, is defined of humble origin or modest position. The following some data are all quotations which are evidence and the basis of the researcher in concluding a characterization of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.41) stated that “Frodo did not want to have any more to do with the party. He gave orders for more wine to be served; then he got up and drained his own glass silently to the health of Bilbo, and slipped out of the pavilion”.

From the explanation above, that is known Frodo is a simple person, not a person who has complicated behavior, is not happy with spree and in vain pleasures such as partying, and likes to do useful activities to help clean Bilbo's glass.

3. Optimistic Person

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, optimistic is defined as relating to, or characterized by optimism, feeling or showing hope for future. Frodo Baggins is an optimist who is described as having an Optimistic Person attitude. Then conclude from each quote that is included in the Optimistic Person or not by looking at the texts in the novel both when in Frodo Baggins's conversation with another character or a quote from the storyline in the novel. Some data are from evidence and base of the researcher in concluding a characterization of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.41) stated that “They had been locked up as if they were very precious, but they were so patched and weatherstained that their original colour could hardly be guessed: it might have been dark green. They were rather too large for him. He then went into his study, and from a large strong-box took out a bundle wrapped in old cloths, and a leather-bound manuscript; and also a large bulky envelope. The book and bundle he stuffed into the top of a heavy bag that was standing there, already nearly full. Into the envelope he slipped his golden ring, and its fine chain, and then sealed it, and addressed it to Frodo. At first he put it on the mantelpiece, but suddenly he removed it and stuck it in his pocket. At that moment the door opened and Gandalf came quickly in”.

It can be concluded from the excerpt of the text above, even though he is only a hobbit who does not have special abilities, but only has high courage and confidence to eradicate evil and defend the truth, he is finally convinced to accept the inheritance of the ring.

Tolkien (2008, p.98) stated that “A sudden unreasoning fear of discovery laid hold of Frodo, and he thought of his Ring. He hardly dared to breathe, and yet the desire to get it out of his pocket became so strong that he began slowly to move his hand. He felt that he had only to slip it on, and then he would be safe. The advice of Gandalf seemed absurd. Bilbo had used the Ring. ‘And I am still in the Shire,’ he thought, as his hand touched the chain on which it

hung. At that moment the rider sat up, and shook the reins. The horse stepped forward, walking slowly at first, and then breaking into a quick trot.”

Based on the above quote illustrates Frodo's courage, even though at first he felt doubtful, but finally he was optimistic.

Tolkien (2008, p.98) stated that “At that moment the rider sat up, and shook the reins. The horse stepped forward, walking slowly at first, and then breaking into a quick trot. Frodo crawled to the edge of the road and watched the rider, until he dwindled into the distance. He could not be quite sure, but it seemed to him that suddenly, before it passed out of sight, the horse turned aside and went into the trees on the right”.

Based on the text above, Frodo proves that he has an optimistic attitude to be safe, and finally really saves him from adversity.

Tolkien (2008, p.198) stated that “He wished them good night, and they said no more; but Frodo could see in the lantern-light that the man was still eyeing them curiously. He was glad to hear the gate clang to behind them, as they rode forward”. He wondered why the man was so suspicious, and whether anyone had been asking for news of a party of hobbits. Could it have been Gandalf ? He might have arrived, while they were delayed in the Forest and the Downs. But there was something in the look and the voice of the gatekeeper that made him uneasy”.

Based on the description of the quote, Frodo has optimistic attitude, it can be deduced from the text above, even when circumstances forced him to think badly, he kept thinking clearly to continue his journey with his members.

Tolkien (2008, p.48) stated that “As master of Bag End Frodo felt it, his painful duty to say good-bye to the guests. Rumours of strange events had by now spread all over the field, but Frodo would only say no doubt everything will be cleared up in the morning.

About midnight carriages came for the important folk. One by one they rolled away, filled with full but very unsatisfied hobbits. Gardeners came by arrangement, and removed in wheelbarrows those that had inadvertently remained behind.”

From the explanation of the quote from the phrase Frodo above, it is illustrated that his attitude which is always optimistic can solve any problem as difficult as possible, even though in the eyes of others what will happen is not possible.

Tolkien (2008, p.73-74) stated that “It is not,” said Frodo. ‘Though I am not sure that I understand you. But how have you learned all this about the Ring, and about Gollum? Do you really know it all, or are you just guessing still?’ Gandalf looked at Frodo, and his eyes glinted.”

Conclusions can be drawn. From the refusal sentence of Frodo, it seems that he is the one who if he has convinced something of the truth, is still right in his view even though there are those who try to influence his mind.

Tolkien (2008, p.321) stated that “He is the Chief of the Du’nedain in the North, and few are now left of that folk.’ ‘Then it belongs to you, and not to me at all!’ cried Frodo in amazement, springing to his feet, as if he expected the Ring to be demanded at once. ‘It does not belong to either of us,’ said Aragorn; ‘but it has been ordained that you should hold it for a while.’ ‘Bring out the Ring, Frodo!’ said Gandalf solemnly. ‘The time has come. Hold it up, and then Boromir will understand the remainder of his riddle.’”

From the description of the novel's quote, Frodo has an optimistic attitude, but in terms of kindness. Of course he will seize the area in which there are evil rulers, and if Frodo who controls it will be better for this world.

Tolkien (2008, p.352) stated that “No one answered. The noon-bell rang. Still no one spoke. Frodo glanced at all the faces, but they were not turned to him. All the Council sat with downcast eyes, as if in deep thought. A great dread fell on him, as if he was awaiting the pronouncement of some doom that he had long foreseen and vainly hoped might after all never be spoken.

An overwhelming longing to rest and remain at peace by Bilbo’s side in Rivendell filled all his heart. At last with an effort he spoke, and wondered to hear his own words, as if some other will was using his small voice. ‘I will take the Ring,’ he said, ‘though I do not know the way.’”

From the conversation explanation conclude that Frodo is a very optimistic person while others are pessimistic, and Frodo is a person who will be very brave when others are scared.

4. Polite Person

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, polite defined that related to, or having the characteristics of advanced culture. It was concluded that Frodo Baggins was described as having a polite attitude or also called Polite Person. Each quotation that is included in Polite Person or not by looking at the style of language used in the novel both when in Frodo Baggins's conversation with another character or a quote from the storyline in the novel. The following some of the evidence and based of the researcher in concluding a characterization of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.50) stated that “Merry left them a long while in the hall, and they had time to discover their parting gift of spoons. It did not improve their tempers. Eventually they were shown into the study. Frodo was sitting at a table with a lot of papers in front of him. He looked indisposed – to see Sackville-Bagginses at any rate; and he stood up, fidgeting with something in his pocket. But he spoke quite politely.”

Based on the explanation of the text it is illustrated that Frodo has a polite attitude, because it is proven that even though he is sick, he does not show the pain to everyone and still gives a polite attitude in speaking to others.

Tolkien (2008, p.249) stated that “Frodo and his companions huddled round the fire, wrapped in every garment and blanket they possessed; but Strider was content with a single cloak, and sat a little apart, drawing thoughtfully at his pipe. As night fell and the light of the fire began to shine out brightly he began to tell them tales to keep their minds from fear. He knew many histories and legends of long ago, of Elves and Men and the good and evil deeds of the Elder Days. They wondered how old he was, and where he had learned all this lore.”

Described by Frodo as having an understanding and polite nature, at that time he thought that his members needed to rest, he then rested with his members, and when the strider spoke, Frodo did not swallow him and just listened well.

Tolkien (2008, p.311) stated that “Next day Frodo woke early, feeling refreshed and well. He walked along the terraces above the loud-flowing Bruinen and watched the pale, cool sun rise above the far mountains, and shine down, slanting through the thin silver mist; the dew upon the yellow leaves was glimmering, and the woven nets of gossamer twinkled on every bush. Sam walked beside him, saying nothing, but sniffing the air, and looking every now and again with wonder in his eyes at the great heights in the East. The snow was white upon their peaks.”

Based the explanation above It can be concluded from the quotation that Frodo has an exemplary character, that is, when all are not up and ready, but he is earlier to start everything than its members and that is what a leader should do.

Tolkien (2008, p.313) stated that “Not all that was spoken and debated in the Council need

now be told. Much was said of events in the world outside, especially in the South, and in the wide lands east of the Mountains. Of these things Frodo had already heard many rumours; but the tale of Glo'in was new to him, and when the dwarf spoke he listened attentively. It appeared that amid the splendour of their works of hand the hearts of the Dwarves of the Lonely Mountain were troubled.

'It is now many years ago,' said Glo'in, 'that a shadow of disquiet fell upon our people. Whence it came we did not at first perceive. Words began to be whispered in secret: it was said that we were hemmed in a narrow place, and that greater wealth and splendour would be found in a wider world.'

From the explanation above, known Frodo is very polite and not arrogant, he is willing to listen to the explanations of the dwarves that exist, not for underestimate, this is the nature that must be possessed by him.

5. Pessimistic Person

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, pessimistic that is relating to or characterized by pessimism. Frodo Baggins was also pessimistic when faced with a problem. Then, the researcher concluded that Frodo Baggins was a Pessimistic Person. Each quote that is included in the Pessimistic Person or not by looking at the text in the novel both when in Frodo Baggins's conversation with another character or a quote from the storyline in the novel. There are data and based on the researcher in concluding a characterization of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.80) stated that "I do really wish to destroy it!" cried Frodo.

'Or, well, to have it destroyed.

I am not made for perilous quests.

I wish I had never seen the Ring! Why did it come to me?

Why was I chosen?"

It can be concluded from the excerpt of the text of the novel, that Frodo Baggins has an attitude that is sometimes pessimistic, because it might not be ready to face big problems being the heir of the ring and face other big tests later in the future.

6. Careful Person

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, careful that is marked by wary caution or prudence, marked by attentive concern and solicitude, marked by painstaking effort to avoid errors or omissions often used with of or an infinitive. When many test problems and problems in Frodo's story remain careful before acting because they are described as Careful Person. Each quote that is included in Careful Person or not by looking at the style of language used in the novel both when in the conversation of Frodo Baggins with another character or a quote from the storyline in the novel. There are data and based on the researcher in concluding a characterization of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.81) stated that "He went to the window and drew aside the curtains and the shutters. Sunlight streamed back again into the room. Sam passed along the path outside whistling. 'And now,' said the wizard, turning back to Frodo, 'the decision lies with you. But I will always help you.' He laid his hand on Frodo's shoulder. 'I will help you bear this burden, as long as it is yours to bear. But we must do something, soon. The Enemy is moving. There was a long silence. Gandalf sat down again and puffed at his pipe, as if lost in thought. His eyes seemed closed, but under the lids he was watching Frodo intently. Frodo gazed fixedly at the red embers on the hearth, until they filled all his vision, and he seemed to be looking down into profound wells of fire. He was thinking of the fabled Cracks of Doom and the terror of the Fiery Mountain."

Explanation of the text, it seems Frodo has a careful attitude in taking an action, it is also explained that before he made a decision everything he must first think about.

Tolkien (2008, p.116) stated that “Frodo reckoned they had eighteen miles to go in a straight line. He soon found that the thicket was closer and more tangled than it had appeared. There were no paths in the undergrowth, and they did not get on very fast. When they had struggled to the bottom of the bank, they found a stream running down from the hills behind in a deeply dug bed with steep slippery sides overhung with brambles. Most inconveniently it cut across the line they had chosen. They could not jump over it, nor indeed get across it at all without getting wet, scratched, and muddy. They halted, wondering what to do. ‘First check!’ said Pippin, smiling grimly.”

Based on the quotation of the text, it is described that Frodo has careful attitude, he knows what to do when the obstacles begin to be difficult to pass, always thinking for the safety of himself and his members.

Tolkien (2008, p.137) stated that “‘Sam!’ cried Frodo, feeling that amazement could go no further, and quite unable to decide whether he felt angry, amused, relieved, or merely foolish. ‘Yes, sir!’ said Sam. ‘Begging your pardon, sir! But I meant no wrong to you, Mr. Frodo, nor to Mr. Gandalf for that matter. He has some sense, mind you; and when you said *go alone*, he said *no! take someone as you can trust.*’”

From the novel quotations above, it can be concluded that Frodo has a careful attitude, because he does not want to play when he is in a serious and important condition, it is usually a bad result later not only for himself, of course it affects the members.

Tolkien (2008, p.138) stated that “‘I don’t deny it,’ said Frodo, looking at Sam, who was now grinning. ‘I don’t deny it, but I’ll

never believe you are sleeping again, whether you snore or not. I shall kick you hard to make sure.'

'You are a set of deceitful scoundrels!' he said, turning to the others. 'But bless you!' he laughed, getting up and waving his arms, 'I give in. I will take Gildor's advice. If the danger were not so dark, I should dance for joy. Even so, I cannot help feeling happy; happier than I have felt for a long time. I had dreaded this evening.'"

The description of the above quote proves that Frodo also has a careful character as a leader, by giving a warning in the form of a threat to Sam so that he does not do the same and ridiculous.

7. Generous Person

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, generous defined that characterized by a noble or kindly spirit. Frodo Baggins is described as a Generous Person, because he is a person who always listens to good advice for himself. Each quotation that is included in the Generous Person or not by looking at the text in the novel both when in the conversation of Frodo Baggins with another character or a quote from the storyline in the novel. The following data that the novel the researcher concluding a characterization of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.81) stated that "There was a long silence. Gandalf sat down again and puffed at his pipe, as if lost in thought. His eyes seemed closed, but under the lids he was watching Frodo intently.

Frodo gazed fixedly at the red embers on the hearth, until they filled all his vision, and he seemed to be looking down into profound wells of fire. He was thinking of the fabled Cracks of Doom and the terror of the Fiery Mountain.

'Well!' said Gandalf at last. 'What are you thinking about? Have you decided what to do?'

'No!' answered Frodo, coming back to himself out of darkness, and finding to his surprise that it was not dark, and that out of the window he could see the sunlit garden. 'Or perhaps, yes. As far as I understand what you have said, I suppose I must keep the Ring and guard it, at least for the present, whatever it may do to me.'

‘Whatever it may do, it will be slow, slow to evil, if you keep it with that purpose,’ said Gandalf.
 ‘I hope so,’ said Frodo. ‘But I hope that you may find some other better keeper soon.’

From the novel conversation above, it can be concluded that Frodo is a generous person (easy to receive advice), as evidenced after Gandalf gave advice, he became convinced to make the decision to be the guard and heir of the ring.

8. Special Person

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, special is distinguished by some unusual quality, especially being in some way superior. Special means unique that no one has other than Frodo Baggins in the story, the researcher concluded him as a Special Person. Each existing quote whether it is included in the Special Person or not by looking at the text in the novel both when in the conversation of Frodo Baggins with another character or a quote from the storyline in the novel.

Tolkien (2008, p.82) stated that “‘My dear Frodo!’ exclaimed Gandalf. ‘Hobbits really are amazing creatures, as I have said before. You can learn all that there is to know about their ways in a month, and yet after a hundred years they can still surprise you at a pinch. I hardly expected to get such an answer, not even from you. But Bilbo made no mistake in choosing his heir, though he little thought how important it would prove. I am afraid you are right. The Ring will not be able to stay hidden in the Shire much longer; and for your own sake, as well as for others, you will have to go, and leave the name of Baggins behind you. That name will not be safe to have, outside the Shire or in the Wild. I will give you a travelling name now. When you go, go as Mr. Underhill.’”

From the conversation above, that is explanation between Gandalf and Frodo, there is a conclusion that can be drawn, that in fact Hobbits like Frodo have

privileges that are not possessed by other than the Hobbit in the story, and also prove that Frodo is indeed right to be the heir of the ring.

Tolkien (2008, p.358) stated that “Elrond summoned the hobbits to him. He looked gravely at Frodo. ‘The time has come,’ he said. ‘If the Ring is to set out, it must go soon. But those who go with it must not count on their errand being aided by war or force. They must pass into the domain of the Enemy far from aid. Do you still hold to your word, Frodo, that you will be the Ring-bearer?’ ‘I do,’ said Frodo. ‘I will go with Sam.’ ‘Then I cannot help you much, not even with counsel,’ said Elrond.”

From the explanation above, having conclusion when Frodo "I do" it is statement shows that Frodo is a special hobbit, never giving up and always uplifting.

Tolkien (2008, p.46) stated that “‘No, don’t give the ring to me,’ said Gandalf. ‘Put it on the Mantel piece. It will be safe enough there, till Frodo comes. I shall wait for him.’ Bilbo took out the envelope, but just as he was about to set it by the clock, his hand jerked back, and the packet fell on the floor. Before he could pick it up, the wizard stooped and seized it and set it in its place. A spasm of anger passed swiftly over the hobbit’s face again. Suddenly it gave way to a look of relief and a laugh. ‘Well, that’s that,’ he said. ‘Now I’m off!’ They went out into the hall. Bilbo chose his favourite stick from the stand; then he whistled. Three dwarves came out of different rooms where they had been busy. ‘Is everything ready?’ asked Bilbo. ‘Everything packed and labelled?’ ‘Everything,’ they answered. ‘Well, let’s start then!’ He stepped out of the front-door.”

Based on the conversation in the above quote, it was illustrated the attitude of Gandalf who did not want to accept the ring and he was more convinced that

Frodo had it, proving that Gandalf was convinced that Frodo had something worthy to be a hero who would defend the truth and destroy evil.

Tolkien (2008, p.102-103) stated that “As Frodo watched he saw something dark pass across the lighter space between two trees, and then halt. It looked like the black shade of a horse led by a smaller black shadow. The black shadow stood close to the point where they had left the path, and it swayed from side to side. Frodo thought he heard the sound of snuffling. The shadow bent to the ground, and then began to crawl towards him.”

From the explanation of the novel excerpt above is that Frodo has special attitude in terms of feelings that are beyond the ability of other members, can feel something that is not felt by others.

Tolkien (2008, p.103) stated that “‘What about the Elves?’ said Sam, too excited to trouble about the rider. ‘Can’t we go and see them?’ ‘Listen! They are coming this way,’ said Frodo. ‘We have only to wait.’”

The explanation of the novel excerpt above is that Frodo has special attitude in terms of feelings that are beyond the ability of other members, can feel something that is not felt by others.

Tolkien (2008, p.103) stated that “The singing drew nearer. One clear voice rose now above the others. It was singing in the fair elven-tongue, of which Frodo knew only a little, and the others knew nothing. Yet the sound blending with the melody seemed to shape itself in their thought into words which they only partly understood.”

From the description of the novel's quote, we can know that Frodo has a unique ability to understand a little fairy language, while other friends don't understand it at all.

Tolkien (2008, p.116) stated that “This was the song as Frodo heard it: They at once gave up any idea of going back. Frodo led the way, and plunged quickly into the thick bushes beside the stream. ‘Whew!’ he said to Pippin. ‘We were both right! The short cut has gone crooked already; but we got under cover only just in time. You’ve got sharp ears, Sam: can you hear anything coming?’

It can be concluded based on the above quote that Frodo had feelings that were above normal than his members, he was able to hear voices that even his members did not hear at all at that time.

Tolkien (2008, p.335) stated that “‘I could not follow him then and there. I had ridden very far already that day, and I was as weary as my horse; and I needed to consider matters. I stayed the night in Bree, and decided that I had no time to return to the Shire. Never did I make a greater mistake! ‘However, I wrote a message to Frodo, and trusted to my friend the innkeeper to send it to him.

Based on the explanation of the excerpt in the letter is proof that Frodo is a person who is always expected to help, this is what reflects that he is a hero that many people need in facing difficult problems.

9. Humorous person

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, humorous is full of characterized by that quality which appeals to a sense of the ludicrous or absurdly incongruous. Full of characterized by humor or funny. In this novel Frodo Baggins is described as a Humorous Person. From each quotation that is included in the Humorous

Person or not by looking at the text in the novel both when in conversation with Frodo Baggins and other characters or a quote from the storyline in the novel.

Some of data all from the novel researcher find and concluding a characterization of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.83) stated that “‘Lor bless you, Mr. Gandalf, sir!’ said Sam. ‘Nothing! Leastways I was just trimming the grass-border under the window, if you follow me.’ He picked up his shears and exhibited them as evidence. ‘I don’t,’ said Gandalf grimly. ‘It is some time since I last heard the sound of your shears. How long have you been eavesdropping?’ ‘Eavesdropping, sir? I don’t follow you, begging your pardon. There ain’t no eaves at Bag End, and that’s a fact.’ ‘Don’t be a fool! What have you heard, and why did you listen?’ Gandalf’s eyes flashed and his brows stuck out like bristles. ‘Mr. Frodo, sir!’ cried Sam quaking. ‘Don’t let him hurt me, sir! Don’t let him turn me into anything unnatural! My old dad would take on so. I meant no harm, on my honour, sir!’ ‘He won’t hurt you,’ said Frodo, hardly able to keep from laughing, although he was himself startled and rather puzzled. ‘He knows, as well as I do, that you mean no harm. But just you up and answer his questions straight away!’ ‘Well, sir,’ said Sam dithering a little.”

Based on the conversation between Sam, Gandalf, and Frodo there was a conclusion from Frodo's humorous attitude, because when Gandalf pretended to threaten Sam, until Sam was frightened, Frodo tried to melt the atmosphere by holding back a smile.

Tolkien (2008, p.84) stated that “‘Take you to see Elves, eh?’ he said, eyeing Sam closely, but with a smile flickering on his face. ‘So you heard that Mr. Frodo is going away?’ ‘I did, sir. And that’s why I choked: which you heard seemingly. I tried not to, sir, but it burst out of me: I was so upset.’ ‘It can’t be helped, Sam,’ said Frodo sadly. He had suddenly realized that flying from the Shire would mean more painful partings than merely saying farewell to the familiar comforts of Bag End.”

Based on the conversation explanation above, it was described by the author again that Frodo had one of the humorous qualities. Even when Sam choked, Frodo made a joke he couldn't help, even though Frodo meant to joke around.

Tolkien (2008, p.86) stated that “In the meanwhile, do take care, and don’t let out any hint of where you are going! And see that Sam Gamgee does not talk. If he does, I really shall turn him into a toad.’
 ‘As for where I am going,’ said Frodo, ‘it would be difficult to give that away, for I have no clear idea myself, yet.’
 ‘Don’t be absurd!’ said Gandalf.”

Based on the above conversation between Frodo proving that he was humorous again, when Gandalf was serious, but Frodo joked by answering, ‘it would be difficult to give away, for I have no clear ideas myself, yet.’

9. Smart Person

According to Meriam Webster’s Dictionary, smart it is mean marked by often sharp forceful activity or vigorous strength. In this novel Frodo Baggins is described as having smart intelligence. The researcher concluded Frodo Baggins is Smart Person. Then conclude from each existing quotation whether or not it is included in the Smart Person by looking at the text in the novel both when in Frodo Baggins's conversation with another character or a quote from the storyline in the novel. Some of the data from Frodo Baggins are: find and concluding a characterization.

Tolkien (2008, p.98) stated that “Frodo hesitated for a second: curiosity or some other feeling was struggling with his desire to hide. The sound of hoofs drew nearer. Just in time he threw himself down in a patch of long grass behind a tree that overshadowed the road. Then he lifted his head and peered cautiously above one of the great roots.”

Based on the text's quote describing Frodo's caution and clever attitude when entering enemy territory, and strategizing when he attacked must succeed and not endanger him.

Tolkien (2008, p.140) 'But that can only mean going into the Old Forest!' said Fredegar horrified. 'You can't be thinking of doing that. It is quite as dangerous as Black Riders.'

'Not quite,' said Merry. 'It sounds very desperate, but I believe Frodo is right. It is the only way of getting off without being followed at once. With luck we might get a considerable start.'

'But you won't have any luck in the Old Forest,' objected Fredegar. 'No one ever has luck in there. You'll get lost. People don't go in there.'

'Oh yes they do!' said Merry.

Based on the novel's conversation quote, describing Frodo as having a smart attitude, when others have not thought what to do, he already has what steps to take in the future.

Tolkien (2008, p.348) stated that "Silence fell again. Frodo, even in that fair house, looking out upon a sunlit valley filled with the noise of clear waters, felt a dead darkness in his heart. Boromir stirred, and Frodo looked at him. He was fingering his great horn and frowning. At length he spoke."

Based on the explanation above, Frodo's style of speaking in the quote it proves that Frodo has a Smart attitude in a serious problem, and that it must be owned by every hero.

10. Friendship Person

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, friendship is the state of being friends or the quality or state of being friendly. In this novel Frodo Baggins is described as a Friendship Person. Then conclude from each quotation that is

included in the Friendship Person or not by looking at the text in the novel both when in the conversation of Frodo Baggins with another character or a quote from the storyline in the novel. Some of the data from Frodo Baggins are: find and concluding a characterization.

Tolkien (2008, p.108) stated that “Frodo sat, eating, drinking, and talking with delight; but his mind was chiefly on the words spoken. He knew a little of the elf-speech and listened eagerly. Now and again he spoke to those that served him and thanked them in their own language. They smiled at him and said laughing: ‘Here is a jewel among hobbits!’”

Illustrated from the explanation of the text above, Frodo has a friendly attitude, he likes to gather together friends or other races, besides hobbits, they even admit that Frodo is a pearl of a race of hobbits.

11. Independent Person

According to Meriam Webster’s Dictionary, independent defined that being enough to free one from the necessity of working for a living, and then showing a desire for freedom. In this novel Frodo Baggins is described as an Independent Person. Then conclude from each existing quote whether it is included in the Independent Person or not by looking at the text in the novel both when in conversation with Frodo Baggins and other characters or a quote from the storyline in the novel. From the novel's data and researcher finding and concluding a characterization of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.112) stated that “In the morning Frodo woke refreshed. He was lying in a bower made by a living tree with branches laced and drooping to the ground; his bed was of fern and grass, deep and soft and strangely fragrant. The sun was shining

through the fluttering leaves, which were still green upon the tree.
He jumped up and went out.”

Based on the text above, it can be concluded that Frodo has independent attitude, he can live freely without having the burden and creative attitude as proof by making a place of rest from the trees that live around him.

12. Clever Person

According to Meriam Webster’s Dictionary, clever it is mean skillful, or adroit in using the hands or body. And other means have mentally quick and resourceful. Frodo's clever attitude in this novel makes the novel's storyline interesting to read. Then, the researcher concludes that Frodo Baggins is Clever Person. Then conclude from each quotation that is included in the Clever Person or not by looking at the text in the novel both when in Frodo Baggins's conversation with another character or a quote from the storyline in the novel. Some of the data from Frodo Baggins are: find and concluding a characterization.

Tolkien (2008, p.112) stated that “Frodo sat down beside Sam and began to eat. ‘What is the plan for today?’ asked Pippin.
‘To walk to Bucklebury as quickly as possible,’ answered Frodo, and gave his attention to the food.
‘Do you think we shall see anything of those Riders?’ asked Pippin cheerfully. Under the morning sun the prospect of seeing a whole troop of them did not seem very alarming to him.
‘Yes, probably,’ said Frodo, not liking the reminder. ‘But I hope to get across the river without their seeing us.’
‘Did you find out anything about them from Gildor?’
‘Not much – only hints and riddles,’ said Frodo evasively.
‘Did you ask about the sniffing?’
‘We didn’t discuss it,’ said Frodo with his mouth full.
‘You should have. I am sure it is very important.’
‘In that case I am sure Gildor would have refused to explain it,’ said Frodo sharply. ‘And now leave me in peace for a bit! I don’t want to answer a string of questions while I am eating.

I want to think!’”

The conclusion from the text above Frodo is an assertive and clever leader, because he knows what he must do for the next step based on his conversation with Sam.

Tolkien (2008, p.130) stated that “‘Look back, Mr. Frodo! Do you see anything?’

On the far stage, under the distant lamps, they could just make out a figure: it looked like a dark black bundle left behind. But as they looked it seemed to move and sway this way and that, as if searching the ground. It then crawled, or went crouching, back into the gloom beyond the lamps.

‘What in the Shire is that?’ exclaimed Merry.

‘Something that is following us,’ said Frodo. ‘But don’t ask any more now! Let’s get away at once!’ They hurried up the path to the top of the bank, but when they looked back the far shore was shrouded in mist, and nothing could be seen.”

Based on the explanation of the text, it was described that Frodo had a strict and clever intelligent, at that time he immediately gave the order to immediately left the place before the other threats came, because the other members seemed to be afraid.

Tolkien (2008, p.215) stated that “.....Frodo gave him a puzzled look. ‘Well, I have rather a rascally look, have I not?’ said Strider with a curl of his lip and a queer gleam in his eye. ‘But I hope we shall get to know one another better. When we do, I hope you will explain what happened at the end of your song. For that little prank——’

‘It was sheer accident!’ interrupted Frodo.

‘I wonder,’ said Strider. ‘Accident then, that accident has made your position dangerous.’

‘Hardly more than it was already,’ said Frodo. ‘I knew these horsemen were pursuing me; but now at any rate they seem to have missed me and to have gone away.’

‘I knew these horsemen were pursuing me; but now at any rate they seem to have missed me and to have gone away.’ ‘You must not count on that!’ said Strider sharply.”

Based on the conversation excerpt between the strider and Frodo above, Frodo has a clever attitude, he is smart to dodge when there is an interrogation that tries to trap him and uncover his secrets that could threaten him and his members.

13. Cautious Person

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, cautious is careful about avoiding danger or risk. In this novel Frodo Baggins is described as a Cautious Person. Then conclude from each existing quote whether it is included in the Cautious Person or not by looking at the texts in the novel both when in Frodo Baggins's conversation with another character or a quote from the storyline in the novel. As for evidence the researchers included some data from the novel researcher find and concluding a characterization of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.134) stated that “‘I think,’ answered Frodo slowly, ‘that it was a good guess, as far as it goes. There is a connexion with Bilbo’s old adventures, and the Riders are looking, or perhaps one ought to say searching, for him or for me. I also fear, if you want to know, that it is no joke at all; and that I am Snot safe here or anywhere else.’ He looked round at the windows and walls, as if he was afraid they would suddenly give way. The others looked at him in silence, and exchanged meaning glances among themselves.”

Based on the explanation quotation, Frodo described being cautious, because when he began to face problems that began to threaten him, he would think before taking the next appropriate action.

14. Relaxes Person

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, relaxes is freed from or lacking in precision or stringency, set or being at rest or at ease. Frodo's relaxed nature in difficult and dangerous circumstances makes the story in this novel more stimulating to the imagination. Then conclude from each quotation that is included in the Relaxes Person or not by looking at the texts in the novel both when in conversation with Frodo Baggins and other characters or a quote from the storyline in the novel. Some of the data from Frodo Baggins are: find and concluding a characterization.

Tolkien (2008, p.221) stated that “‘In any case we must be called at dawn,’ said Frodo. ‘We must get off as early as possible. Breakfast at six-thirty, please.’

‘Right! I’ll see to the orders,’ said the landlord. ‘Good night, Mr. Baggins – Underhill, I should say! Good night – now, bless me! Where’s your Mr. Brandybuck?’

‘I don’t know,’ said Frodo with sudden anxiety. They had forgotten all about Merry, and it was getting late. ‘I am afraid he is out. He said something about going for a breath of air.’

‘Well, you do want looking after and no mistake: your party might be on a holiday!’ said Butterbur. ‘I must go and bar the doors quick, but I’ll see your friend is let in when he comes. I’d better send Nob to look for him. Good night to you all!’ At last Mr. Butterbur went out, with another doubtful look at Strider and a shake of his head. His footsteps retreated down the passage.”

Based on the novel's quotation, Frodo has a relaxed character, even though in the text Frodo looks anxious, but in fact he can control the mood of his mind to take the next appropriate action.

15. Normal Person

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary, normal is conforming to a type, standard, or regular pattern and according with, constituting or not deviating from a norm, rule, or principle. In this novel Frodo Baggins is described as a Normal Person, Then conclude from each quotation that is included in the Normal Person or not, namely by looking at the text in the novel both when in conversation with Frodo Baggins and other characters or a quote from the storyline in the novel. As a researcher, find and concluding a characterization of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.356) stated that “‘How long do you think I shall have here?’ said Frodo to Bilbo when Gandalf had gone.
 ‘Oh, I don’t know. I can’t count days in Rivendell,’ said Bilbo.
 ‘But quite long, I should think. We can have many a good talk. What about helping me with my book, and making a start on the next? Have you thought of an ending?’
 ‘Yes, several, and all are dark and unpleasant,’ said Frodo.
 ‘Oh, that won’t do!’ said Bilbo. ‘Books ought to have good endings. How would this do: and they all settled down and lived together happily ever after?’
 ‘It will do well, if it ever comes to that,’ said Frodo. ‘Ah!’ said Sam.
 ‘And where will they live? That’s what I often wonder.’”

It can be concluded that it looks like the normal nature of a hobbit like Frodo who is tired of facing a problem, but does not mean giving up, because he is a hobbit pearl.

3.4 The Heroic Values of Frodo Baggins

In the following, the researcher explains the heroic values performed by Frodo Baggins during his journey in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring*.

In *The Philosophical Foundations of Heroism*, Bernstein (cited in Gramstad, 2002) explains the components referring to heroism values of a hero. It is "Moral greatness". It is the component that should take place in a figure of someone who called as hero. In the story, Frodo Baggins is described as the main character that owns the heroic values.

1. Humble

Based on the result of researcher in-depth reading and analysis, he can conclude that among Bernstein's Moral Greatness, humble is one of the heroic values performed by Frodo Baggins. According to Meriam Webster's Dictionary, humble that defined as not proud or haughty: not arrogant or assertive, reflecting, expressing, or offered in a spirit of deference or submission. The following quotation shows the humbleness of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.148) stated that "He spoke cheerfully, and if he felt any great anxiety, he did not show it. The others did not answer. They were depressed. A heavy weight was settling steadily on Frodo's heart, and he regretted now with every step forward that he had ever thought of challenging the menace of the trees. He was, indeed, just about to stop and propose going back (if that was still possible), when things took a new turn. The path stopped climbing, and became for a while nearly level. The dark trees drew aside, and ahead they could see the path going almost straight forward. Before them, but some distance off, there stood a green hill-top, treeless, rising like a bald head out of the encircling wood. The path seemed to be making directly for it."

Based on the description of the quote, Frodo has a spacious heart, he even always blames himself for the first time not someone else if there is something bad in his team at that time.

Tolkien (2008, p.360) stated that “Aragorn and Gandalf walked together or sat speaking of their road and the perils they would meet; and they pondered the storied and figured maps and books of lore that were in the house of Elrond. Sometimes Frodo was with them; but he was content to lean on their guidance, and he spent as much time as he could with Bilbo.

In those last days the hobbits sat together in the evening in the Hall of Fire, and there among many tales they heard told in full the lay of Beren and Lu´ thien and the winning of the Great Jewel; but in the day, while Merry and Pippin were out and about, Frodo and Sam were to be found with Bilbo in his own small room. Then Bilbo would read passages from his book (which still seemed very incomplete), or scraps of his verses, or would take notes of Frodo’s adventures.”

Based on the explanation above of Frodo has an attitude that likes to share experiences and needs advice, the proof is that he spent a long time receiving advice from Bilbo.

Tolkien (2008, p.362) stated that “‘Just a plain hobbit you look,’ said Bilbo. ‘But there is more about you now than appears on the surface. Good luck to you!’ He turned away and looked out of the window, trying to hum a tune.

‘I cannot thank you as I should, Bilbo, for this, and for all your past kindnesses,’ said Frodo.

‘Don’t try!’ said the old hobbit, turning round and slapping him on the back. ‘Ow!’ he cried.

‘You are too hard now to slap! But there you are: Hobbits must stick together, and especially Bagginses.’”

From the explanation above, known that Frodo is a person who remembers all the good that has been given to him, even he won't forget that kindness before he can repay him.

Tolkien (2008, p.79-80) stated that “Frodo drew the Ring out of his pocket again and looked at it. It now appeared plain and smooth, without mark or device that he could see. The gold looked very fair and pure, and Frodo thought how rich and beautiful was its colour, how perfect was its roundness. It was an admirable thing and together precious. When he took it out he had intended to fling it from him into the very hottest part of the fire. But he found now that he could not do so, not without a great struggle. He weighed the Ring in his hand, hesitating, and forcing himself to remember all that Gandalf had told him; and then with an effort of will he made a movement, as if to cast it away – but he found that he had put it back in his pocket.”

From the explanation quote of the text, it is illustrated that the importance of remembering the motivations that have been given to arouse enthusiasm and cast doubt as Frodo did when he doubted his abilities, he remembered the motivation of Gandalf and his doubts were lost.

Tolkien (2008, p.353) stated that “Elrond raised his eyes and looked at him, and Frodo felt his heart pierced by the sudden keenness of the glance. ‘If I understand aright all that I have heard,’ he said, ‘I think that this task is appointed for you, Frodo; and that if you do not find a way, no one will. This is the hour of the Shire-folk, when they arise from their quiet fields to shake the towers and counsels of the Great. Who of all the Wise could have foreseen it? Or, if they are wise, why should they expect to know it, until the hour has struck?’”

Based on the explanation above, conclude that although there are many people who doubt Frodo at that time to carry out a very heavy duty to inherit the ring, he is still sure that is what he can.

Tolkien (2008, p.354) stated that “‘It’s most unfair,’ said Pippin. ‘Instead of throwing him out, and clapping him in chains, Elrond goes and rewards him for his cheek!’ ‘Rewards!’ said Frodo. ‘I can’t imagine a more severe punishment.

You are not thinking what you are saying: condemned to go on this hopeless journey, a reward? Yesterday I dreamed that my task was done, and I could rest here, a long while, perhaps for good.”

Frodo did not even feel that he deserved any gift or appreciation for what he had done so far, because he did not feel he was doing anything, this was Frodo's modesty.

2. Strong

According to Meriam Webster Dictionary strong is defined having or marked by great physical power, having moral or intellectual power, having great resources (as of wealth or talent). Frodo's strong in this novel is undoubtedly even though he only the hobbit, all the opponents he faced able to defeat him. Because of that, Frodo Baggins researcher concluded Stronger. Some of the data from Frodo Baggins are: find and concluding a characterization from the text.

Tolkien (2008, p.131) stated that “Frodo had chosen it, because it stood in an out-of-the-way corner of the country, and there were no other dwellings close by. You could get in and out without being noticed. It had been built a long while before by the Brandy bucks, for the use of guests, or members of the family that wished to escape from the crowded life of Brandy Hall for a time. It was an old fashioned countrified house, as much like a hobbit-hole as possible: it was long and low, with no upper story; and it had a roof of turf, round windows, and a large round door.”

Based on the explanation of the text above, it can be concluded that Frodo has a strong stance, because if he is sure of a way, he will continue to walk on that road, though and whatever the obstacles are.

Tolkien (2008, p.187) stated that “‘I thought that I was lost,’ said Frodo; ‘but I don’t want to speak of it. Let us think of what we are to do now! Let us go on!’

‘Dressed up like this, sir?’ said Sam. ‘Where are my clothes?’ He flung his circlet, belt, and rings on the grass, and looked round helplessly, as if he expected to find his cloak, jacket, and breeches, and other hobbit-garments lying somewhere to hand.”

Based on the above quotation, it is explained that Frodo has a character that is always uplifting and never gives up, even though in difficult circumstances, he does not despair and immediately gets up and motivates his members.

Tolkien (2008, p.256) stated that “At that moment Frodo threw himself forward on the ground, and he heard himself crying aloud: O Elbereth! Gilthoniel! At the same time he struck at the feet of his enemy. A shrill cry rang out in the night; and he felt a pain like a dart of poisoned ice pierce his left shoulder. Even as he swooned he caught, as through a swirling mist, a glimpse of Strider leaping out of the darkness with a flaming brand of wood in either hand. With a last effort Frodo, dropping his sword, slipped the Ring from his finger and closed his right hand tight upon it.”

Based on that quote, we know Frodo has a strong attitude, because in the text it was explained that even though he was seriously injured, he did not immediately give up on the situation, but he made another effort to counteract the situation at the time.

Tolkien (2008, p.361-362) stated that “‘Just what I said myself,’ said Bilbo. ‘But never mind about looks. You can wear it under your outer clothes. Come on! You must share this secret with me. Don’t tell anybody else! But I should feel happier if I knew you were wearing it. I have a fancy it would turn even the knives of the Black Riders,’ he ended in a low voice. ‘Very well, I will take it,’ said Frodo. Bilbo put it on him, and fastened Sting upon the glittering belt; and then Frodo put over the top his old weather-stained breeches, tunic, and jacket.”

Frodo always keeps the feelings of others, so that they are always happy and never want to disappoint their interlocutors, if he is able to do so he will do it.

Tolkien (2008, p.372) stated that “Guided by Aragorn they struck a good path. It looked to Frodo like the remains of an ancient road, that had once been broad and well planned, from Hollin to the mountain-pass. The Moon, now at the full, rose over the mountains, and cast a pale light in which the shadows of stones were black. Many of them looked to have been worked by hands, though now they lay tumbled and ruinous in a bleak, barren land. It was the cold chill hour before the first stir of dawn, and the moon was low. Frodo looked up at the sky. Suddenly he saw or felt a shadow pass over the high stars, as if for a moment they faded and then flashed out again. He shivered. “

From the text quoted above, even in a state of illness Frodo did not want to bother his friends to take care of him, he held back the pain and hid it to be unknown to others.

Tolkien (2008, p.258) stated that “Frodo dozed, though the pain of his wound was slowly growing, and a deadly chill was spreading from his shoulder to his arm and side. His friends watched over him, warming him, and bathing his wound. The night passed slowly and wearily. Dawn was growing in the sky, and the dell was filling with grey light, when Strider at last returned.”

Based on the description of the novel's excerpt, Frodo has a strong attitude, because it should be if other members experience the situation that Frodo feels, they may not survive, but Frodo is strong and does not give up.

Tolkien (2008, p.311) stated that “On a seat cut in the stone beside a turn in the path they came upon Gandalf and Bilbo deep in talk. ‘Hullo! Good morning!’ said Bilbo. ‘Feel ready for the great council?’ ‘I feel ready for anything,’ answered Frodo. ‘But most of all I should like to go walking today and explore the valley. I should

like to get into those pine-woods up there.’ He pointed away far up the side of Rivendell to the north.

‘You may have a chance later,’ said Gandalf. ‘But we cannot make any plans yet. There is much to hear and decide today.’”

From the conversation in the novel's quote, Frodo's character is drawn to the spirit of facing anything out there, even when his friends aren't ready, this is the attitude every hero must have it.

Tolkien (2008, p.311) stated that “Frodo and Bilbo followed the wizard quickly along the winding path back to the house; behind them, uninvited and for the moment forgotten, trotted Sam. Gandalf led them to the porch where Frodo had found his friends the evening before. The light of the clear autumn morning was now glowing in the valley. The noise of bubbling waters came up from the foaming river-bed. Birds were singing, and a wholesome peace lay on the land.”

Based on the actions taken by Frodo and Bilbo, both of them but especially Frodo had a strong and fast physical body, as evidenced by Frodo who was able to follow where the wizard moved.

3. Wise

According to Meriam Webster's Dictionary, wise is as characterized by wisdom: marked by deep understanding, keen discernment, and a capacity for sound judgment. Frodo Baggins has a wise, it is a trait that must be possessed by a hero. So the researcher called Frodo Baggins has wise nature. The data from the novel and then researcher are finding and concluding a characterization of Frodo Baggins.

Tolkien (2008, p.114) stated that “They are quite different from what I expected – So old and young, and so gay and sad, as it were.’

Frodo looked at Sam rather startled, half expecting to see some outward sign of the odd change that seemed to have come over him. It did not sound like the voice of the old Sam Gamgee that he thought he knew. But it looked like the old Sam Gamgee sitting there, except that his face was unusually thoughtful.

‘Do you feel any need to leave the Shire now – now that your wish to see them has come true already?’ he asked.

‘Yes, sir. I don’t know how to say it, but after last night I feel different. I seem to see ahead, in a kind of way. I know we are going to take a very long road, into darkness; but I know I can’t turn back.’

Based on the text of the conversation between Frodo and Sam, it can be concluded that Frodo was wise, because he was able to give advice to Sam so he was confident in carrying out his duties.

Tolkien (2008, p.139) stated that “‘Very good!’ said Frodo. ‘But in that case there are a lot of things to do before we go to bed – under a roof, for tonight at any rate.’

‘Oh! That was poetry!’ said Pippin. ‘Do you really mean to start before the break of day?’

‘I don’t know,’ answered Frodo. ‘I fear those Black Riders, and I am sure it is unsafe to stay in one place long, especially in a place to which it is known I was going.’”

From the conversation above, Frodo has a wise attitude, because he always thinks about whether the actions taken will have good or bad effects for himself and his members.

Tolkien (2008, p.324-325) stated that “‘Let him now speak!’ Then, less willingly than Bilbo, Frodo told of all his dealings with the Ring from the day that it passed into his keeping. Every step of his journey from Hobbiton to the Ford of Bruinen was questioned and considered, and everything that he could recall concerning the Black Riders was examined. At last he sat down again.

‘Not bad,’ Bilbo said to him. ‘You would have made a good story of it, if they hadn’t kept on interrupting. I tried to make a few notes, but we shall have to go over it all again together some time, if I am

to write it up. There are whole chapters of stuff before you ever got here!”

From the description of the above quote Frodo was very wise, he wanted to share his experiences with others, he succeeded with the ring he had.

4. Brave Person

According to Meriam Webster’s Dictionary, brave is having or showing mental or moral strength to face danger, and then fear, or difficulty and having or showing courage. In this novel Frodo Baggins is described as being a Brave. Then conclude from each quotation that is included in the Brave or not by looking at the text in the novel both when in Frodo Baggins’s conversation with another character or a quote from the storyline in the novel. Some of the data from Frodo Baggins are: find and concluding a characterization.

Tolkien (2008, p.113) stated that “From Frodo’s mind the bright morning – treacherously bright, he thought – had not banished the fear of pursuit; and he pondered the words of Gildor. The merry voice of Pippin came to him. He was running on the green turf and singing.”

Based on the explanation of the above quote, it was concluded that Frodo was brave because even though there was a threat he remained fearless and could think clearly to think of the next strategy.

Tolkien (2008, p.182) stated that “He imagined suddenly that he caught a muffled cry, and he made towards it; and even as he went forward the mist was rolled up and thrust aside, and the starry sky was unveiled. A glance showed him that he was now facing southwards and was on a round hill-top, which he must have climbed from the north. Out of the east the biting wind was blowing. To his right there loomed against the westward stars a dark black shape. A great barrow stood there.

‘Where are you?’ he cried again, both angry and afraid.
 ‘Here!’ said a voice, deep and cold, that seemed to come out of the ground. ‘I am waiting for you!’
 ‘No!’ said Frodo; but he did not run away. His knees gave, and he fell on the ground. Nothing happened, and there was no sound. Trembling he looked up, in time to see a tall dark figure like a shadow against the stars. It leaned over him. He thought there were two eyes, very cold though lit with a pale light that seemed to come from some remote distance. Then a grip stronger and colder than iron seized him. The icy touch froze his bones, and he remembered no more.

From the novel's quote, it is illustrated that Frodo has a brave attitude, proven even though his opponent is physically much bigger than him, but he still dares to face it.

Tolkien (2008, p.74) stated that “Gandalf looked at Frodo, and his eyes glinted. ‘I knew much and I have learned much,’ he answered. ‘But I am not going to give an account of all my doings to you. The history of Elendil and Isildur and the One Ring is known to all the Wise. Your ring is shown to be that One Ring by the firewriting alone, apart from any other evidence.’
 ‘And when did you discover that?’ asked Frodo, interrupting.
 ‘Just now in this room, of course,’ answered the wizard sharply.”

From the explanation above, the conclusion of the quote is, described by Frodo as brave, he was not even afraid of the witch, which is could have been if the witch had issued an ability against Frodo, he would have lost, but Frodo remained brave."

Tolkien (2008, p.98) stated that “Frodo crawled to the edge of the road and watched the rider, until he dwindled into the distance. He could not be quite sure, but it seemed to him that suddenly, before it passed out of sight, the horse turned aside and went into the trees on the right.
 ‘Well, I call that very queer, and indeed disturbing,’ said Frodo to himself, as he walked towards his companions. Pippin and Sam had

remained flat in the grass, and had seen nothing; so Frodo described the rider and his strange behaviour.”

Based on the text above, it can be concluded that Frodo Baggins has a brave attitude, because when his friend Pippin and Sam are still hiding in the grass, he dares to be the first person to check the conditions coming out from the grass hideout.

Tolkien (2008, p.311-312) stated that “Gandalf led them to the porch where Frodo had found his friends the evening before. The light of the clear autumn morning was now glowing in the valley. The noise of bubbling waters came up from the foaming river-bed. Birds were singing, and a wholesome peace lay on the land. To Frodo his dangerous flight, and the rumours of the darkness growing in the world outside, already seemed only the memories of a troubled dream; but the faces that were turned to meet them as they entered were grave.

Elrond was there, and several others were seated in silence about him. Frodo saw Glorfindel and Glo´in; and in a corner alone Strider was sitting, clad in his old travel-worn clothes again. Elrond drew Frodo to a seat by his side, and presented him to the company, saying:

‘Here, my friends, is the hobbit, Frodo son of Drogo. Few have ever come hither through greater peril or on an errand more urgent.’”

From the excerpt of the novel, Frodo described his brave attitude, because no matter how dangerous the obstacles might be, he would still go through and deal with it, even though the risk was awaiting him.

Tolkien (2008, p.81-82) stated that “‘I hope so,’ said Frodo. ‘But I hope that you may find some other better keeper soon. But in the meanwhile it seems that I am a danger, a danger to all that live near me. I cannot keep the Ring and stay here. I ought to leave Bag End, leave the Shire, leave everything and go away.’ He sighed.”

Based on the explanation that stated we know, Frodo describe have a braveness, because he choose go out from Bag end for make people safety.

5. Superior

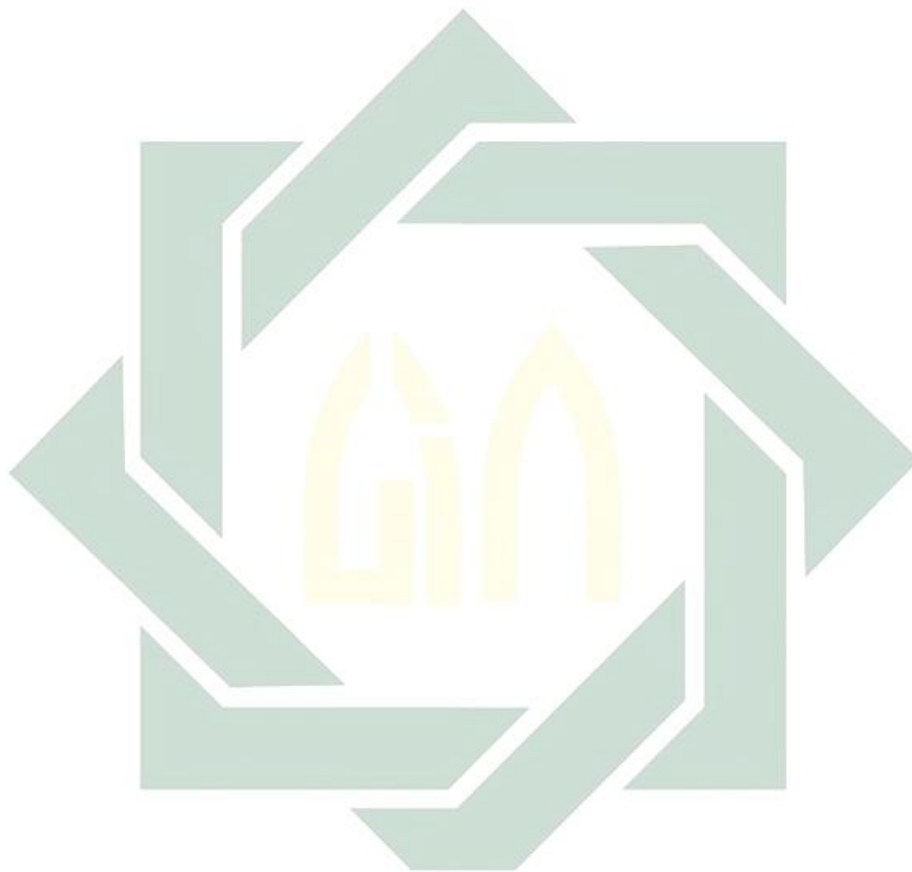
According to Meriam Webster's Dictionary superior is defined as courageously or serenely indifferent (as to something painful or disheartening). Frodo Baggins is a leader who saved many of his members in the mission of carrying this ring, so the researchers concluded he was the Superior. Some of the data from Frodo Baggins are: find and concluding a characterization.

Tolkien (2008, p.100) stated that "The sun had gone down red behind the hills at their backs, and evening was coming on before they came back to the road at the end of the long level over which it had run straight for some miles. At that point it bent left and went down into the lowlands of the Yale making for Stock; but a lane branched right, winding through a wood of ancient oak-trees on its way to Woodhall. 'That is the way for us,' said Frodo."

From the explanation above can be concluded that Frodo has the character of a superior, because he is able to motivate his friends even though conditions are difficult as in the text that is when the road is not smooth and full of obstacles.

Tolkien (2008, p.102) stated that "'Don't let us go too far!' said Frodo. 'I don't want to be seen, but I want to see if it is another Black Rider.' 'Very well!' said Pippin. 'But don't forget the sniffing!' 'The hoofs drew nearer. They had no time to find any hiding-place better than the general darkness under the trees; Sam and Pippin crouched behind a large tree-bole, while Frodo crept back a few yards towards the lane. It showed grey and pale, a line of fading light through the wood. Above it the stars were thick in the dim sky, but there was no moon.'"

Based on the explanation quotes text above, it is evident from the attitude of Frodo's leadership from the text above, who became the first person to ensure that the conditions of the obstacles were safe or not before the other members followed.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this part will draw the conclusion of the analysis result. The conclusion above of the result consists of two parts that different. Firstly, that is the characterization of Frodo Baggins in the novel, while secondly, deals with the heroic values of Frodo Baggins. From the title, the researcher choose a novel that is written by J.R.R. Tolkien as the subject of this research entitled *The Heroic Values of Frodo Baggins in The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* By J.J.R Tolkien. From the story of the novel, there are many heroic values and Characterization that are represented by Frodo Baggins.

The researcher got after examining the novel *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring* by J.J.R Tolkien is that in this novel found a character named Frodo Baggins who have fifteen's characterization. And then, have five's heroic values. Firstly, Frodo Baggins is described as unambitious, simple, optimistic, polite, pessimistic, careful, generous, special, humorous, smart, friendship, independent, clever, cautious, relaxes, and normal person.

Secondly, Moral greatness is the basic aspect that should have in a fictional heroic figure. Frodo Baggins owns heroic values of humble, Strong, wise, brave, and superior.

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